tween the EU and Member States. Such dynamics have put a strain on the sovereignty of individual States , through the transfer of regulatory powers and competences to the supranational European level have given rise to a kind of shared sovereignty but potentially conflicting".

The future of EU

From our brief summary and analysis it is clear that the fundamental problem of the European Union as it is structured today is based on two points: the lack of democracy and the excessive legal power of the EU. The lack of democracy is a factor directly attributable to the concept of popular sovereignty. Without a democratic and strongly legitimized by the people institutions, Europe cannot be a great power. Excessive enlargement of the Community legislature then , arising from entities not democratically elected , is a further element of alienation of the masses against the leaders of the Union. How to solve these two weaknesses of Europe as an institution , that is going to create a Europe not only institutional , but also popular ? The answer is obviously complex and difficult . Here we can only speculate . To be a real entity capable of having a voice in the world and be prestigious in the eyes of the Europeans should also become a political and military power, not only legal and economic . In Europe we have two factors of weakness: internal and external . The factor of internal weakness is failure by a synthesis of the various national instances . You see it often in the context of European foreign policy. Suffice it to quote the

recent cases of the war in Libya and the Syrian crisis . In the first case the Union has dramatically fragmented , with the UK and France that led the attack on the African country , while Italy is due to bending, against his will, to the diktat of the Paris - London axis. Germany on the other hand has maintained a position of neutrality almost . In Syria we saw again the axis of France-UK support the rebels in a massive way , with a certain sympathy also to the direct intervention on the Libyan model . Italy has mantained a more cautious approach , pressing for a peaceful solution of the crisis, and the same goes for Germany. As long as there are these divisions , it is difficult to see a politically influential. Not to mention the aspect of military occupation Europe. This point is linked to the sovereignty and the democratic deficit . Without the liberation of European soil by the military occupation of the United States, there will never be a free European Union . This is the second problem, the external problem. It would be childish to think you can solve the problems of sovereignty only through a strengthening of the European Parliament , with greater powers in the legislative field. What would a European parliament to bring, if the real decisions are taken not so much in Brussels, but in Washington? The Europeans should understand that they have to throw the eye beyond appearances, the European institutions are not the problem , but only a manifestation of a much bigger problem , called the occupation of Europe by myriads of U.S. military bases . Who

wants to work for a great Europe , economically, politically, militarily , must understand that the EU is not the problem: you have to be a strong and sovereign , closer to the people EU. The first step ? Start to promote a better relationship with east and the Mediterranean. A common security policy with neighboring nations , would help to solve many practical problems of people. The excessive bargaining power gained by the EU against member states in the legal field is another question to be solved. People continue to perceive unjust decisions taken unilaterally by the EU, especially for what concerns the austerity policies related to the economic crisis . But from here to want to destroy everything , the road is very dangerous. The crisis, also teaches us the experience, not be resolved to return to the status quo ante, but they all have in common the characteristic of producing important - and often irreversible - consequences in the environments on which they fall : the direction of these effects depends on the ability of actors to govern the processes . No Turning Back . We must start from what we have , which is a European Union which , however, has ensured peace on the continent.

No Turning Back . We must start from what we have , which is a European Union which , however, has ensured peace on the continent